

# Vaccines for those who are traveling to another country

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According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there is no international vaccination calendar for all travelers. For each situation there is a customized recommendation, in accordance with the countries to be visited, depending on the type, length and time available for application of the vaccine before departure.

Make sure that your routine vaccines are up-to-date, according to the recommendations of your country of origin, because it is a safe and effective measure for the prevention of various diseases. Check out the [Basic vaccination calendar of Brazil](#).

## POLIOMYELITIS

Before travelling to areas with active poliovirus transmission, travellers from polio-free countries should ensure that they have completed the age-appropriate polio vaccine series, according to their respective national immunization schedule. Adult travellers to polio- infected areas who have previously received three or more doses of vaccine should also be given another one-time booster dose of polio vaccine. Travellers to polio-infected areas who have not received any polio vaccine previously should complete a primary schedule of polio vaccination before departure.

In order to know which are the countries where poliomyelitis is endemic or those that currently have active transmission of wild poliovirus or circulating vaccine-derived polioviruses, see the [international alert](#) and [information](#) on the disease worldwide.

Here detailed technical information from the [World Health Organization](#).

## MEASLES AND RUBELLA

In Brazil, measles is no longer in endemic circulation and the country is also officially free of rubella and Congenital Rubella Syndrome (CRS), since it does not register cases of endemic transmission. The vaccine is essential to prevent the return of these diseases, considering that they still affect other regions of the world.

The vaccine against measles and rubella is the only preventive measure and the most secure. It is important that the vaccine schedule is complete.

Although there is no requirement, at the moment, for vaccination against measles or rubella for visitation to other countries, it is recommended that travelers to regions with the occurrence of these diseases, such as European continent, update the vaccine at least 15 (fifteen) days before the trip.

In Brazil, the vaccination calendar of the child establishes that the MMR vaccine (against measles, rubella and mumps) must be applied at 12 (twelve) months of age and the tetraviral (against measles, rubella, mumps and chickenpox) at 15 (fifteen) months.

Adults until 49 (forty-nine) years of age also need to check if the vaccination is up-to-date. If not, they should take a dose of the MMR vaccine (measles, rubella and mumps) or the double viral (against measles and rubella).

## **YELLOW FEVER**

If you are going to do some type of ecological tourism, in rural or forest areas, the vaccine against yellow fever is highly recommended. Single dose must be applied at least 10 days prior of the date of travel.

As a measure of control of yellow fever, some countries require travelers to have the [International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis \(CIVP\)](#) for entry into their territory. Visit [the list of countries](#) that make this requirement, on the site of the World Health Organization.

The yellow fever vaccine is available in the health units, where it will be given and recorded on the National Vaccination Card, with the batch number of the vaccine and the place where it was taken. In order to validate it as proof of vaccination for the trip, however, the issuance of the International Certificate of Vaccination and Prophylaxis (CIVP) is required.

To issue the Certificate (CIVP) you will need:

- To present the official identity document with photo (identity card, passport, valid driver's license, etc) or the Birth Certificate;
- To present the National Vaccination Card filled in correctly with the date of the vaccine taken, the vaccine batch, signature of the professional who gave it and identification of the health care unit;
- Visit an [Traveler Guidance Center of Anvisa](#).

The Traveler Health Guidance Centers of Anvisa and accredited services provide guidance to travelers about health care and issuing the CIVP. Those who are under private management issue the CIVP only for travelers vaccinated in the service itself.

The issuance of CIVP depends on the signature of the traveler on the act, whereby their presence is essential (RDC no. 21 of 03/31/2008, item III of Art. 1 of Annex II). For minors, parents, guardians or trustees, may request the issuing of the certificate and shall notarize them in the presence of the authorized health agent.

In the event of loss or misplacement of the CIVP, the traveler should seek one of the Traveler Guidance Centers to issue a new copy of the certificate free-of-charge.

To fast track these services, you can register in advance at the electronic address of the [National Sanitary Surveillance Agency \(Anvisa\)](#).

Click here for the [Traveler Guidance Centers in Paraná](#) .

## **Exemption from vaccination**

For cases in which vaccination is contraindicated, the certificate of exemption of vaccination should be issued. This certificate is issued by a physician. The use of

the [model of exemption certificate](#) of Anvisa is recommended.

## **Temporary Yellow Fever vaccination requirements for International Travellers related to current outbreaks in Africa**

25 July 2016

Due to the current yellow fever situation, yellow fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers, and especially migrant workers, to and from Angola and DRC.

Temporary country requirements for International Travellers

### **Brazil**

Taking into account the recommendations by the Emergency Committee on Yellow Fever, convened under the International Health Regulations (2005) on 19 May 2016, health authorities of Brazil are currently requesting the certificate of vaccination against yellow fever from travellers proceeding from, or transiting, through Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo, which are currently experiencing yellow fever outbreaks.

See reference here.

### **Rwanda**

“For travellers (Resident/Non-Resident) coming from an active Yellow Fever transmission outbreak country or travellers who have recently visited (within 24 days) an active Yellow Fever transmission outbreak country the following instructions will be applied:

I. Entry will be allowed to a traveller (Resident / Non-Resident) who at arrival presents:

A valid Yellow Fever vaccination certificate and  
Without fever (less than 38.5° C) and  
Consents to self-report for any symptoms for 6 days

II. Travellers (Resident/ Non-Resident) who have a fever ( $\geq 38.5$  °C) on arrival will be allowed to enter in Rwanda if he/she consents to isolation and further investigation to assure the absence of Yellow Fever”.  
See full text here.

## **Uganda**

“All travellers in and out of the country must be vaccinated against yellow fever. No traveller shall be allowed into or out of the country without proof of vaccination.”  
See full text here.